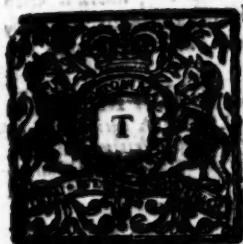


# The Daily Gazetteer.

FRIDAY, APRIL 27. 1739.

1199.



**T**HERE is nothing more common in the World than to see a Man oppressed with Business; I mean by his sinking under the Load of it, and suffering his Spirits to flag to such a Degree as to be then *least* himself when he should be *most* so. This Distemper of the Mind, as it is immediately occasion'd by too much Thinking, so it hath its original Source from a *wrong Turn of Thinking*. If a Man would but consider that the greatest Affairs in this Life ought to *employ* him only, and not *distract* him, and that it is the highest Stretch of *Folly*, tho' it may pass with some for an extraordinary Degree of *Wisdom*, to suffer our Thoughts to torment us, and to make those Faculties of the Mind, which the All-Wise and All-Merciful Creator of Mankind gave to solace and delight them, the Instruments to us of Pain and Anguish: As this excessive Care is not to be defended, as it is obviously irrational, and at first Sight discovered to be inconsistent with our Nature, so it is the Duty of every Man to banish it from his Breast to restore his Tranquility, by driving out this gloomy Tyrant, and, in a Word, to hush all his other *Cares*, by taking a proper Care of his *own Peace*; that Ease and Quiet of Mind which is the *Health of the Soul*, and without which all intellectual Pleasures are tasteless.

In the first Place, it ought to be considered, that Solicitude defeats itself. Great Things are perform'd, and great Ends are attained, by Men who have their Heads clear, and the Faculties of their Minds active and vigorous; but when once a Man grows solicitous, his Undertaking becomes perplex'd, as the Sight is weaken'd by looking long and too intensely upon one Object; his Abilities are blunted; and that very Passion which spurs and lasses him on to a certain Point, deprives him of the Power of getting thither, or at least prevents his getting thither so easily or so speedily as otherwise he might have done. It is true that Constancy is a Virtue, and Intrepidity an excellent Quality; but then those must be properly apply'd. In this Life, Circumstances regulate all things, and the same Disposition which in one Situation is virtuous and commendable, is in another vicious and worthy only of Contempt. When a Man's Reason shews him that certain Difficulties, though great, are not insurmountable, then intrepid Resolution is an Act of the highest Virtue. But when Reason demonstrates that Time and Patience, not Pains and Industry, are capable of removing Obstacles, then it becomes a wise Man to abate his Endeavours, to give Way to Providence, and, if I may be allowed to use so hardy an Expression, to abandon his Projects that they may succeed.

An Instance will make all this familiar. The Hebrew Legislator *Moses* was one of the greatest Men that ever existed, even supposing his prophetick Character set aside. He was a Man of great Parts and Learning, and of equal Probity and Discretion: That he formed the Project of delivering his Countrymen from the intolerable Slavery they endured in *Egypt* very early, is plain from his own and other authentick Writings. But when he saw that Project altogether render'd impracticable, by the concurring of the *Israelitish* Stubbornness with the *Egyptian* Policy, he wisely forbore, and very prudently retir'd out of the Country, the better to provide for his own Safety. Without Question so warm and so sincere a Patriot had fix'd his Mind very strongly on the Performance of that generous Task which was afterwards committed to his Care; but this did not engage him so far as to prevent his seeing the Obstacles that lay in the Way, or hinder him from quitting a Path which he saw would have led him to a Precipice. It is also very remarkable, that this Calmness and Moderation did not at all depreciate him in the Sight of God Almighty, when in his own good Time he was pleas'd to bring that great Event about; on the contrary, he chose him to be his Agent therein.

Among the other Mischiefs, of which Over-carefulness is the Mother, the Hatching of Opposition is a very considerable one, and seldom fails to attend it. There is a certain Portion of Envy and

wayward Malice wrought up together in the Composition of the *Vulgar* both great and small, which inclines them to cross, as much as in them lies, the best and wisest Men, even in their greatest and most beneficent Designs, whenever they appear to have set their Minds on them merely for the Pleasure of disappointing, and the Delight of doing Mischief: Hence the Murder of *Phocion*; hence the Banishment of *Coriolanus*; hence, in later Times, the Exile of Lord *Clarendon*, and the Disgrace of Lord *Godolphin*. Excessive Earnestness then ought at least to be concealed, if it cannot be avoided, lest that which puts a Man on conquering of old Difficulties should in Fact create him new ones. It would be easy to illustrate this Maxim by abundance of historical Remarks; but I conceive the thing to be so clear in itself, and the Truth of my Observation so thoroughly known to Men of Experience and Recollection, that I may both spare myself and the Reader this Trouble, and proceed to other Observations, which may not be without their Uses; which I the rather do, because I have of late observed, that Men become extremely obscure by endeavouring to be too explicit.

By the same Power that Solicitude raises Opposition *without us*, it produces real *Mischief* within; and as it is the Means of making others torment us, so it likewise makes us become the Executioners of ourselves: I do not mean by this, that it exaggerates every little Misfortune, and heightens every trivial Disappointment, but that it changes even the Nature of Things, and makes such as are indifferent, or even good in themselves, truly and essentially evil with respect to us. This, in regard of some Objects of Solicitude, is obvious to all the World. A Man passionately fond of Wealth, whose Soul is intirely taken up with the Desire of amassing Money, is daily excruciated by Evils; most of which would very slightly, and many not at all affect another Man. An amorous or an extravagant Man, smiles at the Miser on the Rack, and for a Time forgets the Torture which he himself undergoes. For it is not the Change of Objects, but of the Measure of our Affections, which render Men, who desire various Things, wiser one than another. In such Pursuits a Person is not more sharp-sighted with respect to his Neighbours Folly, than blind with regard to his own. The Business of a prudent Man is to look with Pity on the Failings of others, while he hath no Pity at all for the Weakness of his own Mind; at least this is that Sort of Prudence which I would recommend.

But, perhaps, it may be said, that over Carefulness is in some a Sort of hereditary Distemper, a thing born with them, and which they are never able to shake off. But, I doubt in this, as in most other Cases, we call that Nature which should be tamed Humour, and accuse Providence that we may excuse Men. For let me inquire, whether pleading a Propensity to Thieving, would be held a proper Defence for a Felon; or whether being much given to Passion, was ever held to be a sufficient Apology for Murder? These, you will say, are Instances of an extraordinary Nature, wherein Reputation and Life are concerned. True; but, in the other Case, is not a Man's Peace concerned? If I am bound to be upon good Terms with others, is it not fit that I should stand right with myself; and can I possibly do this while I am careful overmuch? Reason and Experience answer no; and therefore this Plea of an hereditary Gloominess ought certainly to be set aside. We are by Nature prone to many Things that are evil; all our Passions tend that way; yet, it is our own Fault, if Reason doth not correct these, and enable us, like *Socrates*, to become Conquerors of ourselves.

For the achieving so glorious an Enterprize two Things are especially required: One, that we look up to him who made us; the other, that we look into our own Hearts. It is simply impossible that a Man should be solicitous who hath a just Notion of, and a proper Dependence on Providence. He that framed the World, is he not wise? Shall not the Lord of all the Earth do Right? To what End do we vex ourselves by a continual Application to Schemes extremely difficult, if not altogether impracticable. If we cannot frustrate Providence, our Attempts are vain; and, if we could, they would be impious. This affords no Reason for our being either indolent

or careless; we may undertake whatsoever seems to us virtuous and praise-worthy; and we may pursue this with proper Warmth and Resolution; but we have no Right to expect that the Laws of Nature should give way to Laws of our making: On the contrary, when we find these thwarting of those, it is our Duty to give way; not only so, but a wise Man takes Pleasure in it, and rejoices more in the Consideration of his Obedience, than he would in that of his Success.

On the other Hand, if we examine our own Breasts, we shall find, that the Peace and Happiness of Man doth not depend upon any single Point, but that it results from paying a proper Attention to many; not to all indeed in the same Degree, but to all in their several Degrees; so that it is impossible for us to be too careful of any one Point, without being careless of many others. On the Whole, therefore, a Man ought to conceive an over-weening Propensity to think always on one Subject a Symptom of Madness, and be properly alarmed thereat; this may indeed disturb him for the present, but it will prove a Means of freeing him from a much more dangerous Disturbance. We are all ready to take Care of our Health, and no Man is blam'd for abstaining from what he finds by Experience to be hurtful. Now, why a Man should be more assiduous about the Soundness of his Body than of his Mind I know not; and, therefore, I will close my Paper by recommending this Sentence of the Son of *Sirach* to the Consideration of the Reader; Give not over thy Mind to Heaviness, and afflict not thyself in thine own Counsel.

R. FREEMAN.

## FOREIGN PORTS.

*Lisbon*, April 11. N. S. On the 29th ult. arrived the *Neighbour*, Hunter, from Newcastle; and the *Rainbridge*, Street, from Hull; On the 30th, the *Hardwick*, Offering, from Dover; the *Greenfield*, Howell, from Shoreham; and the *Ann*, Jackson, from Scotland: On the 31st, the *Roger*, Bealson, from ditto: On the 2d of April, the *Margaret*, Phillip, from Dundee; the *Anna Maria*, Scott, from Hull; the *St. Cecilia*, Stuart, from Wisbech; and the *John* and *Charles*, Hammond, from Amsterdam: On the 3d, the *St. Bridgett*, Phelan, from Managom; On the 4th, the *Georgia*, Daubus, from Lyna; and the *Bolton*, Wharton, from Newcastle: On the 6th, the *Catherine* and *Ann*, Michaelson, from Hull; the *Heathcote*, Janyerin, from Southampton; the *Mary Ann*, Harris, from Drogheda; the *Expedition* Packet, Clies, from Falmouth; and the *Ann*, Malony, from Cork: On the 7th, the *Richard* and *Althea*, Bulson, from Stockton; the *Lisbon* Factor, Fitzpatrick, from Cork; and the *Hopewell*, Giles, from Padstow: On the 8th, the *Laurell*, Cribb, from Liverpool; and the *St. Michael*, Coghilland, from Limerick: On the 9th, the *Elizabeth* and *Mary*, Tomson, from Bilbao; the *Hope*, Pearcey, from Yarmouth; and the *Unity*, Lumisdel, from London: On the 2d, sailed the *Delight*, Wadmore, for Southampton, Put back the 7th, and sailed again the 9th, the *Fream*, Green, for Madeira; and the *Andley*, Allen, for London: On the 3d, the *Heyleyn*, Dick, for Bristol: On the 5th, the *Carolina*, Merchant, Potter, for Madeira: On the 6th, the *Harriot*, Nicholson, for Cork; the *Mary Ann*, Cuit, for London; the *Hanover* Packet, Enouff, for Falmouth; the *Phoenix*, Ellis, for Hamburg; the *Booth*, Douglas, for Hamburg; the *Lamb*, Draper; and the *Success*, Eeles, for Amsterdam; the *John* and *Elizabeth*, Borrowes, for Topsham; and the *Eleanor*, Donovan, for Cork: On the 7th, the *Helen*, Rand, for Oporto: On the 8th, the *Malton*, Preston, for St. Ubes; the *Torrington*, Warcup, for Newfoundland; and the *Glasgow*, Sisting, for Amsterdam: On the 9th, the *Three Friends*, Barratt, for St. Sebastian's; the *Eleanor*, Moor, for Cork; and the *Queen*, Esther, Slade, for London: On the 10th, the *Mary*, Prumham, for Cork; the *Nessor*, Everard, for New England; and the *George*, Etheringham, for Riga.

HOM



## HOME PORTS.

*Falmouth, April 21.* Since my last arrived the Farmer, Burrell, from Nantz; and the Ailesbury, Bray, from London to take in Pilchards for the Streights. This Day sailed the Hanover Packet, Enough, for Lisbon; and the Townshend Packet, Cooper, for Corunna. Wind N. E.

*Pool, April 23.* Sailed the Thomas and Robert, Taverner; the Hooper, Hooper; and the Pyke, Stroud, for Newfoundland. Came in the Two Brothers, Troth, from Rotterdam; the Henrietta, Taverner, from Havre de Grace; and the Sea Adventure, of Scarborough, Cooper, from Sunderland. Just sailed the Charming Sally, Spurrier, for Newcastle; and the Hopewell, Rowe, for London.

*Deal, April 25.* Wind S. S. E. Remain the Nine Men of War, with the Falkland King's Ship. Came down and remain the Paragon, Nansen, for Barbados; and the Fream, Wilson, for Maryland. Arrived the Crawford, Harrison, from Liverpool; and the Thompson, Thompson, from Oporto.

*Gravesend, April 25.* Passed by the Jemima, Clarabutt, from Calais; the London Packet, Channon; the Duke of Kingston, Merriton, from Bologne; the Charming Betty, Humphreys, from Guernsey; the Thompson, Thompson; and the Betty, Smith, from Oporto.

Arrived at several Ports.

The Booth, Douglas; and the Betty, Smith, from Oporto at Dover.

The Prince William, Rooke, from Oporto, at Plymouth.

The George and William, Ansell, from Carolina at Spithead for Bremen.

The Worcester, Maxwell, from London and the Streights; the —, Macdonald; and the —, Forster, both from New England, at St. Christopher's.

## L O N D O N.

*Extract of a Letter from Cadiz, dated April 14. N. S.*

\* Yesterday by an Express from Court, Orders came down for the Delivery of the Effects and Treasure lately arrived from Buenos Ayres, under the usual Indulto of 9 per Cent.

\* The same Express brought down the Order for publishing the going of our Flota in July next; but we are of Opinion they will hardly get away till the End of September.

\* The Flota is to be composed of 13 Merchant Ships and 3 Men of War, according to the present Nomination; others have solicited for Licences for their Ships, but as yet have not been able to obtain the same.

\* A British Man of War is arrived here which left Admiral Haddock's Squadron off Cape de Gatt, going from Portmahone to Gibraltar, where 'twill be joined by the Aldeburgh and Grampus from this Bay, and then proceed for England.

The Week before last died at Kendal Anthony Askew, Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for Westmoreland, a Physician of as great Skill, Practice and Success as any in that County; a Gentleman of unblemished Honour and unshaken Integrity, and steady in his Friendship, so that his Death is universally lamented as a great Loss in those Parts.

They write from Aylesbury, that one Night last Week the Prisoners in the Gaol found means to clear themselves of their Irons, and made off, but were all retaken except one. — And from Reading, that 4 of the Prisoners condemn'd at the last Assizes there, and reprieved since for Transportation, clear'd themselves of their Irons also, in order to break the Gaol; but being heard at Work by the Turnkey, he secur'd them in double Irons, and stapled them down to the floor.

Tuesday last four Horses started for the 101. Plate on Barnham Downs in Kent, which was won by the Camberwell Mare, two being distanc'd.

Yesterday was held the Annual Feast of the Burgesses for the City and Liberty of Westminster, when Mr Napier, of Smith-street, Westminster, and Mr. Gordon, of Covent Garden, were sworn, in the Town Court, Chief Burgesses for the said City and Liberty for the Year ensuing.

After which Alexius Clayton, Esq; Deputy Steward, David Patten, Esq; High Bailiff, Mr. Rawlinson, High Constable, and all the Burgesses of the said Liberty, went in their Formalities, with all the Beadles and Constables of the Liberty, the Musick playing before them, to St. Margaret's Church, where they heard a Sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Thomas, and afterwards returned back to the Town Court, where the Burgesses were sworn; and from thence went to the Sun Tavern, an elegant Dinner being provided for them.

The Right. Hon. the Lord Sundon, Sir Charles Wager, Sir Francis Child, and several other Persons of Distinction dined with them.

On Monday next, at the Exchequer Eating House by Westminster-Hall, the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex will give a grand Entertainment to the Clerks of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer; and, according to Annual Custom, there will be 52 Calves Heads dressed in divers Manners.

Yesterday a Fire broke out at the Sun Alehouse in Peter-street, Westminster, but by timely Assistance of the Firemen and Engines, it was happily extinguish'd without doing any considerable Damage.

On Wednesday last the Justices of the Peace at their Quarter Sessions for the City and Liberty of Westminster, committed one William Izard and Samuel Threadmore to the Gatehouse; the former for personating one Nottingham who was bound over for assaulting and beating the Wife of Charles Glas in a desperate Manner, and the other for publishing a general Release between them.

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning	Evening
Bank Stock 143.	India 169.	South Sea 101.
Old Annuity 113	5-8ths.	New ditto 111 7-8ths.
1-half, 5-8ths.	Three per Cent. 106.	Seven per Cent. 110 3-4ths.
Five per Cent. ditto 93	5-8ths.	Royal Assurance 102 1-half.
London Assurance 13.	African 13 1-half.	India Bonds 61.
14s. Prem.	South Sea ditto, 2 l. 8s. Prem.	Bank Circulation 2 l. 15s. Prem.
Salt Tallies 1-half to 2 Premium.	English Copper 3 l. 5s.	Welsh ditto 15s.
Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 per Cent. Premium.	Three per Cent. ditto 1-4th per Cent. Premium.	Million Bank 122.

Hand-in-Hand Fire-Office.

**THE** Directors give Notice, That a General Meeting of the Members of the Society will be held at their Office in Angel-Court on Snow-Hill, on Thursday the 10th of May next, by Three in the Afternoon: Where all who have Insured are desired to be present.

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BOTANY,	RHETORIC,	FOWLING,
PHYSIC,	MUSIC,	FISHING,
PHARMACY,	HERALDRY,	GARDENING,
SURGERY,	MARRIAGE,	HUSBANDRY,
CHEMISTRY,	FAIR,	HANDICRAFTS,
PHILOSOPHY,	MILITARY DIS-	CONFECTIONARY,
DIVINITY,	CIPLINE,	CARVING,
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**THE whole Life and Trial at large of**

the notorious Highwayman, Richard Turpin, at York Assizes, on the 22d Day of March, 1739. before the Hon. Sir WILLIAM CHAFFLE, Kt. Judge of Assize, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Court of King's Bench.

Taken down in Court by Mr. Thomas Kyll, Professor of Short Hand.

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With a Copy of a Letter which Turpin received from his Father, while under Sentence of Death.

To which is added, his Behaviour at the Place of Execution, on Saturday the 7th of April, 1739. Together with the whole Confession he made to the Hangman at the Gallows; wherein he acknowledged himself guilty of the Vagabondage which he suffer'd, own'd the Murder of Mr. Thompson's Servant on Epping-Forest, and gave a particular Account of several Robberies which he had committed.

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The great Success of this Trial has occasion'd it to be surreptitiously printed, in a very incorrect Manner, with a Picture prefixed, as much like Turpin as the Great Mogul. The Publick are hereby caution'd against it, this being the only genuine Trial, and to be depended upon as printed in York by the Persons above-mentioned. And for those who are pleas'd with Pictures, there shall be given gratis along with it a curious Print of the late celebrated Dicky Dickenson, the humorous Governour of Scarborough Spaw.